

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and (Minimum Level, units), respectively
2,3,7,8-TCDD <sup>14</sup>	pg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	7
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	semiannually	15
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	7
Iron	mg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually	7
PCBs as aroclors <sup>16</sup>	µg/L	24-hour composite	annually	7
PCBs as congeners <sup>17</sup>	pg/L	24-hour composite	annually	7
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants <sup>18</sup> excluding asbestos and PCBs	µg/L	24-hour composite; grab for VOCs	semiannually	7

- <sup>14</sup> In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water Station RSW-003, located upstream of discharge point 001. The Discharger shall use the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C<sub>i</sub>) and their corresponding Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF<sub>i</sub>), (i.e., TEQ<sub>i</sub> = C<sub>i</sub> x TEF<sub>i</sub>). Compliance with the Dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (\text{TEQ}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (C_i)(\text{TEF}_i)$$

- <sup>15</sup> Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Permittee received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).
- <sup>16</sup> PCBs as Aroclors is the sum of PCB 1016, PCB 1221, PCB 1232, PCB 1242, PCB 1248, PCB 1254, and PCB 1260 when monitoring using USEPA method 608.
- <sup>17</sup> PCBs as congeners shall mean the sum of 41 congeners when monitoring using USEPA proposed method 1668c. PCB-18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 201, and 206 shall be individually quantified, or quantified as co-elutions as appropriate. PCBs as congeners shall be analyzed using method EPA 1668c for three years and may be discontinued for the remaining life of this Order if none of the PCB congeners are detected using method EPA 1668c.

USEPA recommends that until USEPA proposed method 1668c for PCBs is incorporated into 40 CFR 136, Permittees should use for discharge monitoring reports/State monitoring reports: (1) USEPA method 608 for monitoring data, reported as aroclor results, that will be used for assessing compliance with WQBELs (if applicable) and (2) USEPA proposed method 1668c for monitoring data, reported as 41 congener results, that will be used for informational purposes.

- <sup>18</sup> Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

## 2. Total Residual Chlorine Additional Monitoring

Continuous monitoring of total residual chlorine at the current location shall serve as an internal trigger for the increased grab sampling at EFF-001 if either of the following occurs, except as noted in item c:

- a. Total residual chlorine concentration excursions of up to 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 15 minutes; or
- b. Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting greater than 1 minute.
- c. Additional grab samples need not be taken if it can be demonstrated that a stoichiometrically appropriate amount of dechlorination chemical has been added to effectively dechlorinate the effluent to 0.1 mg/L or less for peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting more than 1 minute, but not for more than five minutes.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Chronic Toxicity Testing

#### 1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

#### 2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. For the receiving water, sufficient sample volume shall also be collected during accelerated monitoring for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

#### 3. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 parts per thousand, the Permittee shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
- b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0).
- c. A static toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

#### 4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted beginning the first month the permit is in effect. The Permittee shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required on

a monthly frequency for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* and the *Pimephales promelas*. If the result of all three species is "Pass," then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. If only one species fails, then that species shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle. If two or more species result in "Fail," then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during the suite of species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle, until such time as a rescreening is required (24 months later).

Species sensitivity rescreening is required every 24 months if there has been discharge during dry weather conditions. If the intermittent discharge is only during wet weather, rescreening is not required. If rescreening is necessary, the Permittee shall rescreen with the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Permittee shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL.

## 5. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

- a. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response  $\leq 0.75 \times$  Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:  $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$ . This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.
- b. The Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

- c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) (see Table E-4, below), then the Permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.

**Table E-4. USEPA Test Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria**

Species & USEPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)
Fathead Minnow, <i>Pimephales promelas</i> , Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0 (Table 1 of the test method, above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Daphnid, <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of the test method, above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> , Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of the test method, above)	Mean cell density of at least $1 \times 10^6$ cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

- d. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- e. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported using EC25<sup>19</sup>.
- f. The Permittee shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

**6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan**

The Permittee shall prepare and submit a copy of the Permittee's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Permittee shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version, or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989). At a minimum, the TRE Work Plan must contain the provisions in Attachment G. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Permittee intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

<sup>19</sup> EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

- b. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility.
  - c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).
7. **Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Median Monthly Summary Result: "Fail"; and Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Maximum Daily Single Result: "Fail and % Effect  $\geq 50$ ."**

When there is discharge on more than one day in a calendar month, the Median Monthly summary result shall be used to determine if accelerated testing needs to be conducted. When there is discharge on only one day in a calendar month, the Maximum Daily single result shall be used to determine if accelerated testing needs to be conducted.

Once the Permittee becomes aware of this result, the Permittee shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule within seven calendar days for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test, and within 5 calendar days for both the *Pimephales promelas* and *Selenastrum capricornutum* tests. However, if the sample is contracted out to a commercial laboratory, the Permittee shall ensure that the first of four accelerated monitoring tests is initiated within seven calendar days of the Permittee becoming aware of the result. The accelerated monitoring schedule shall consist of four toxicity tests (including IWC), conducted at approximately two week intervals, over an eight week period; in preparation for the TRE process and associated reporting, these results shall also be reported using the EC25. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Pass", the Permittee shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Fail", the Permittee shall immediately implement the TRE Process conditions set forth below. During accelerated monitoring schedules, only TST results ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect") for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL.

8. **TRE Process**

During the TRE Process, monthly effluent monitoring shall resume and TST results ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect") for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL.

- a. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Permittee shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, USEPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989). and, within 15 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
  - i. Further actions by the Permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.
  - ii. Actions the Permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
  - iii. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

- b. **TIE Implementation.** The Permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, USEPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Chronic TIE Manual: Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
- c. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Permittee shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- d. The Permittee shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring for compliance determination purposes while the TIE and/or TRE process is taking place. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
- e. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.
- f. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

## 9. Reporting

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

- a. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-6.
- b. A summary of water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- c. The statistical analysis used in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.
- d. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. Prior to the completion of the final TIE/TRE report, the Permittee shall provide status updates in the monthly

monitoring reports, indicating which TIE/TRE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.

- e. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.
- f. Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory's performance for the reference toxicant, for each solution, for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory's performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and control coefficient of variation, for each solution, for the previous 12-month period.
- g. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request from the Regional Water Board Chief Deputy Executive Officer or the Executive Officer.

#### **B. Ammonia Removal**

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Permittee must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
  - a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
  - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
  - c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
  - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

#### **C. Chlorine Removal**

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Office of the Regional Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay samples. Chlorine may be removed from the facility's effluent bioassay samples in the laboratory when the recycled water demand is high and there is no effluent water available for sampling after the dechlorination process.

### **VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)**

### **VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)**

## VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Monitoring Location RSW-003, RSW-004, and RSW-005

- The Discharger shall monitor Ventura River at RSW-003 through RSW-005 as follows.

**Table E-5. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at RSW-003, RSW-004, and RSW-005**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total flow	cfs	flow meter/recorder	monthly	--
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	20
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly <sup>21</sup>	20
E. coli	MPN/100ml or CFU/100ml	grab	monthly	20
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	20
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	20
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	monthly	20
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	20
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Oil and grease	mg/L	grab	semiannually	20
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly	20
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Chloride	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Boron	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Nitrate + nitrite (as N)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Total nitrogen	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Total phosphorus	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Orthophosphate-P	mg/L	grab	quarterly	20
Algal biomass (Chlorophyll a) <sup>22</sup>	mg/L	grab	annually	20
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	20

<sup>20</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or State Water Board. For any pollutant whose effluent limitation is lower than all the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, the analytical method with the lowest ML must be selected.

<sup>21</sup> Total residual chlorine monitoring is applicable when chlorination process is in operation.

<sup>22</sup> Algal biomass or Chlorophyll a samples shall be collected by obtaining scrapings from the substrate, concurrently with pH, dissolved oxygen, and (macro)invertebrate monitoring. This will be a measure of benthic algae, rather than algae in the water column. Percent cover shall also be reported.



Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Surfactants (CTAS)	mg/L	grab	semiannually	20
Total hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	grab	monthly <sup>23</sup>	20
Chronic toxicity <sup>24</sup>	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	grab	quarterly	20
Mercury <sup>25</sup>	µg/L	grab	semiannually	20
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	26
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	annually	26
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	annually	26
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	grab	annually	26
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	26
2,3,7,8-TCDD <sup>27</sup>	pg/L	grab	semiannually	20
PCBs as aroclors <sup>16</sup>	µg/L	grab	annually	20
PCBs as congeners <sup>17</sup>	pg/L	grab	annually	20

<sup>23</sup> Total hardness shall be sampled at stations RSW-003 only.

<sup>24</sup> The Permittee shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring at stations RSW-003 and RSW-004 as outlined in section V. Please refer to section V.A.7 of this MRP for the accelerated monitoring schedule. The median monthly summary result is a threshold value for a determination of meeting the narrative receiving water objective and shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." The maximum daily single result is a threshold value for a determination of meeting the narrative receiving water objective and shall be reported as "Pass or Fail" and "% Effect." Up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail." If the chronic toxicity median monthly threshold at the immediate downstream receiving water location is not met and the toxicity cannot be attributed to upstream toxicity, as assessed by the Permittee, then the Permittee shall initiate accelerated monitoring. For example, if the chronic toxicity median monthly threshold of the receiving water at both upstream and downstream stations is not met, but the effluent chronic toxicity median monthly effluent limitation was met, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented.

<sup>25</sup> The samples shall be analyzed for mercury using EPA method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136.

<sup>26</sup> Emerging chemicals include 1,4-dioxane (USEPA 8270M test method), perchlorate (USEPA 314 test method, or USEPA method 331 if a detection limit of less than 6 µg/L is achieved), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (USEPA 504.1, 8260B test method, or USEPA 524.2 in SIM mode), and methyl tert-butyl ether (USEPA 8260B test method or USEPA method 624 if a detection level of less than 5 µg/L is achieved, and if the Permittee received ELAP certification to run USEPA method 624).

<sup>27</sup> In accordance with the SIP, the Discharger shall conduct monitoring for the seventeen 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin) congeners in the effluent and in the receiving water stations RSW-003 through RSW-005. The Discharger shall use the appropriate Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) to determine Toxic Equivalence (TEQ). Where TEQ equals the product between each of the 17 individual congeners' (i) concentration analytical result (C<sub>i</sub>) and their corresponding Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF<sub>i</sub>), (i.e., TEQ<sub>i</sub> = C<sub>i</sub> x TEF<sub>i</sub>). Compliance with the Dioxin limitation shall be determined by the summation of the seventeen individual TEQs, or the following equation:

$$\text{Dioxin concentration in effluent} = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (\text{TEQ}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{17} (C_i)(\text{TEF}_i)$$

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Remaining USEPA priority pollutants <sup>28</sup> excluding asbestos and PCBs	µg/L	grab	semiannually	20

2. At the time of sampling, the following observations shall be made at all stations and a log shall be maintained thereof:
  - a. Measurement of flow
  - b. Odor of water
  - c. Color of water
  - d. Occurrence of significant storm runoff (flowing into the river)
  - e. Presence of floating solids (type)
  - f. Presence of any sludge banks or deposits, grease, oil, foam, or visible solids of waste origin
  - g. Presence of any aquatic plant growth, sessile or floating
  - h. Any unusual occurrence
  - i. Users of water in river (i.e. people washing, swimming, and playing in the river)
  - j. Non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc), and
  - k. Wildlife (i.e. fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation).
3. The time, date, and weather conditions at the time of sampling shall be reported.
4. The color of the effluent shall be contrasted with that of the receiving water and reported descriptively.
5. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48-hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Ventura River unless it is safe to do so.
6. Weekly sampling may be rescheduled at receiving water stations if weather and/or flow conditions would endanger personnel collecting receiving water samples. The monthly monitoring report shall note such occasions.
7. The results of receiving water monitoring and observations shall be submitted with the effluent monitoring reports.

## IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Monitoring Requirements

1. The TMDL monitoring program is discussed in section VI.C.2.a. of the Order.

### B. Watershed Monitoring

The goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River Watershed are to:

<sup>28</sup> Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 401.15; a list of these pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR part 423.

1. Determine compliance with receiving water limits.
2. Monitor trends in surface water quality.
3. Ensure protection of beneficial uses.
4. Provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.
5. Characterize water quality including seasonal variation of surface waters within the watershed.
6. Assess the health of the biological community.
7. Determine mixing dynamics of effluent and receiving waters in the estuary.

To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, the Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the Ventura River. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements may be made under the direction of the Regional Water Board. The Discharger shall continue to participate with the Regional Water Board, Ventura County Watershed Protection Division, and other stakeholders, in the development and implementation of a Watershed-wide Monitoring Program.

In coordination with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, the Discharger shall conduct instream bioassessment monitoring once a year, during the spring/summer period. Over time, bioassessment monitoring will provide a measure of the physical condition of the waterbody and the integrity of its biological communities.

1. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages and physical habitat assessment at a minimum of three sites within the Ventura River. All of the sites shall be sampled annually during the spring/summer.
2. This program shall be implemented by appropriately trained staff. Alternatively, a professional subcontractor qualified to conduct bioassessments may be selected to perform the bioassessment work for the Discharger. Analyses of the results of the bioassessment monitoring program, along with photographs of the monitoring site locations taken during sample collection, shall be submitted in the corresponding annual report. If another stakeholder, or interested party in the watershed subcontracts a qualified professional to conduct bioassessment monitoring during the same season and at the same location as specified in the MRP, then the Discharger may, in lieu of duplicative sampling, submit the data, a report interpreting the data, photographs of the site, and related QA/QC documentation in the corresponding annual report.
3. The Discharger must provide a copy of their Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Bioassessment Monitoring Program to the Regional Water Board upon request. The document must contain step-by-step field, laboratory and data entry procedures, as well as, related QA/QC procedures. The SOP must also include specific information about each bioassessment program including: assessment program description, its organization and the responsibilities of all its personnel; assessment project description and objectives; qualifications of all personnel; and the type of training each member has received.
4. Field sampling must conform to the SOP established for the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP) or more recently established sampling protocols, such as used by the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Field crews shall be trained on aspects of the protocol and appropriate safety issues. All field data and sample Chain of Custody (COC) forms must be examined for completion and gross

errors. Field inspections shall be planned with random visits and shall be performed by the Discharger or an independent auditor. These visits shall report on all aspects of the field procedure with corrective action occurring immediately.

5. A taxonomic identification laboratory shall process the biological samples that usually consist of subsampling organisms, enumerating and identifying taxonomic groups and entering the information into an electronic format. The Regional Water Board may require QA/QC documents from the taxonomic laboratories and examine their records regularly. Intra-laboratory QA/QC for subsampling, taxonomic validation and corrective actions shall be conducted and documented. Biological laboratories shall also maintain reference collections, vouchered specimens (the Discharger may request the return of their sample voucher collections) and remnant collections. The laboratory should participate in an (external) laboratory taxonomic validation program at a recommended level of 10% or 20%. External QA/QC may be arranged through the California Department of Fish and Game's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory located in Rancho Cordova, California.
6. The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board may modify the MRP to accommodate the watershed-wide monitoring.

#### **C. Tertiary Filter Treatment Bypasses**

1. During any day that filters are bypassed, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent for BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids, and oil and grease, on daily basis, until it is demonstrated that the filter "bypass" has not caused an adverse impact on the receiving water.
2. As soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a certification that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.
3. The Discharger shall maintain chronological log of tertiary filter treatment process bypasses, to include the following:
  - a. Date and time of bypass start and end.
  - b. Total duration time.
  - c. Estimated total volume bypassed.
4. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board, according to the corresponding monthly self monitoring report schedule. The report shall include, at a minimum, the information from the chronological log. Results from the daily effluent monitoring, required by C.1. above, shall be verbally reported to the Regional Water Board as the results become available and submitted as part of the monthly SMR.

### **X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste

discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Permittee shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

#### B. Ventura River Nutrients TMDL Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In order to monitor compliance with the interim limitation for TN and final effluent limitations for TN and TP, the Discharger shall monitor the effluent TN and TP at the frequencies required in Table E-3. The Discharger shall calculate the monthly TN and TP seasonal effluent limitation as discussed in section VII.O - Compliance Determination. Each result shall be reported in the monthly report to track progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

#### C. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Permittee shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ciwqs/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Permittee shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Permittee shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Permittee samples and performs analyses (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) on any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this MRP using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average used in demonstrating compliance with limitations set forth in this Order.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Submit with monthly SMR
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with monthly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with monthly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	By the 15 <sup>th</sup> day of the third month after the month of sampling

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	June 15 September 15 December 15 March 15
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	September 15 March 15
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	April 15

4. Reporting Protocols. The Permittee shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136.

The Permittee shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ( $\pm$  a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
  - Permittees are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and section VII of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL, or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
  - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
7. The Permittee shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
  - a. The Permittee shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Permittee is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Permittee shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
  - b. The Permittee shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

**D. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

1. DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:  
<[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/discharge\\_monitoring](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring)>.

**E. Other Reports**

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, PMP, and Pollution Prevention Plan required by Special Provisions – VI.C. The Permittee shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.C. above.
2. Annual Summary Report  
By April 15 of each year, the Permittee shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's influent/effluent analytical results and receiving water monitoring data. The annual report shall contain an overview of any plans for upgrades to the treatment plant's diversion system, the treatment processes, or the outfall system. The Permittee shall submit annual report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements described in subsection X.C.7 above.
3. Each annual monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Reasonable Potential Analysis" which discusses whether or not reasonable potential was triggered for pollutants which do not have a final effluent limitation in the NPDES permit. This section shall contain the following statement: "The analytical results for this sampling period did/

did not trigger reasonable potential.” If reasonable potential was triggered, then the following information should also be provided:

- a. A list of the pollutant(s) that triggered reasonable potential.
  - b. The Basin Plan or CTR criteria that was exceeded for each given pollutant.
  - c. The concentration of the pollutant(s).
  - d. The test method used to analyze the sample.
  - e. The date and time of sample collection.
4. The Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board, together with the monitoring report required by this permit after the facility becomes operational, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
  5. The Regional Water Board requires the Permittee to file with the Regional Water Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, or within 90 days after the facility becomes operational, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
    - a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks, and pipes should be considered.
    - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
    - c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.
    - d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.



## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of this Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

### I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

**Table F-1. Facility Information**

WDID	4A560104001
Discharger/Permittee	Ojai Valley Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant and its associated wastewater collection system and outfall, City of Ojai
Facility Address	6363 North Ventura Avenue
	Ventura, CA 93001
	Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Bradshaw Pruitt, Treatment Plant Supervisor, (805) 646-5548
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Jeff Palmer, General Manager, (805) 646-5548
Mailing Address	1072 Tico Road, Ojai, California, 93023
Billing Address	SAME
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Y
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	3 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	3 MGD
Watershed	Ventura River Watershed
Receiving Water	Ventura River
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

- A. The Ojai Valley Sanitary District (Ojai Valley SD, Discharger or Permittee) owns and operates a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) comprised of Ojai Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant (Ojai Valley WWTP or Facility) and its associated wastewater collection system and outfall.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- B. The Facility discharges wastewater to Reach 2 of the Ventura River, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2013-0173 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0053961, adopted on November 7, 2013 and which expires on December 31, 2018. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- C. When applicable, state law requires dischargers to file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains separate jurisdictional authority to enforce any applicable requirements under Water Code section 1211. This is not an NPDES permit requirement.
- D. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for a waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on June 29, 2018. The application was deemed complete on July 31, 2018. A site visit was conducted on October 4, 2018, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.
- E. Regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, Table 3 of this Order limits the duration of the discharge authorization. However, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits.

## II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

### A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

- 1. The Ojai Valley WWTP is a tertiary wastewater treatment facility with a dry weather design capacity of 3.0 MGD and an instantaneous peak flow capacity of 9.0 MGD. The Facility serves an estimated population of 23,000 people and receives wastewater from the City of Ojai, the unincorporated communities of Meiners Oaks, Mira Monte, Oak View, Casitas Springs, Foster Park, and North Ventura Avenue area. Untreated wastewater is collected from the City of Ojai, the unincorporated Ojai Valley, and the North Ventura Avenue area through approximately 120 miles of sanitary sewer lines. The wastewater is a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater that is pre-treated pursuant to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) part 403. Influent undergoes preliminary treatment through grinders, grit removal and screening. Wastewater then undergoes secondary treatment through extended aeration oxidation ditches with anaerobic, anoxic and aerobic zones for phosphorus, nitrogen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removal, followed by clarification in circular secondary clarifiers. Secondary effluent then undergoes tertiary filtration, ultraviolet (UV) disinfection and re-aeration through static aerators prior to discharge. As a backup, the Facility uses chlorination to disinfect the effluent water. Equalization basins allow for evening out diurnal flows to the tertiary filters.
- 2. The following are brief descriptions of the major unit processes, operations, and/or equipment.
  - a. **Influent grinding:** Solids such as paper and rags are ground prior to entering the treatment process to prevent entangling of these solids in the mechanical parts of the treatment chain.

- b. **Grit removal and screening:** Grit consists of a wide assortment of inorganic solids such as pebbles, sand, silt, egg shells, glass, and metal fragments. Grit is removed by settling, and rags and plastics by screening. This material is collected and disposed of to a landfill.
- c. **Oxidation ditch:** The aeration zone provides oxygen for living microorganisms that are produced and maintained to breakdown and consume the organic material in the incoming wastewater. The mixture of wastewater with such microorganisms in the oxidation ditch is known as mixed liquor. In the anoxic zone, denitrification and in anaerobic/aerobic zone, phosphorus removal are accomplished biologically by anaerobic microorganisms that consume organic matter in the wastewater and reduce nitrates to nitrogen gas and phosphorus is incorporated into microbial cells.
- d. **Final clarification in secondary clarifiers:** In this stage, solids (sludge) are separated from the effluent and the sludge blanket is thickened.
- e. **Equalization Basins:** These basins allow for adjustments of flow to the filters throughout the day and during storm events.
- f. **Tertiary filtration:** The filtration process is used to remove or reduce suspended or colloidal matter from a liquid stream, by passing the water through a bed of granular material. In the case of Ojai Valley WWTP, sand is the filtration media. Filters remove the solids that the secondary sedimentation process did not remove, thereby improving the disinfection efficiency and reliability.
- g. **UV disinfection:** Irradiation with UV light is a promising method of disinfection. Although it provides no residual, this method is effective in inactivating both bacteria and viruses. When applied to a thin sheet of turbidity-free water, it has been proven to be effective. UV spans wavelengths from 2000-3900 angstroms. The most effective band for disinfection is in the shorter range of 2000-3000 angstroms.
- h. **Chlorination:** Sodium hypochlorite is used as a disinfectant in the Ojai Valley WWTP as a backup to the UV system during storm events or normal process interruptions. The disinfecting agent is added to the treated effluent to destroy bacteria, pathogens, and viruses, and to minimize algal growth.
- i. **Dechlorination:** Prior to discharge, sodium bisulfite is added to the treated effluent to remove residual chlorine.
- j. **Solids handling:** Grit and bar screenings are hauled off-site for disposal in a landfill. Sludge from secondary clarifiers is pumped either to the oxidation ditches (return activated sludge), or directly to the belt press for dewatering (waste activated sludge). The belt press dewaterers waste activated sludge typically to 14 percent solids, which is then composted in the sludge drying beds. The Permittee uses on-site windrow composting during dry weather and hauls sludge to an off-site composting facility during wet weather.

## **B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

1. The Ojai Valley WWTP discharges tertiary-treated municipal and industrial wastewater to the Ventura River. Treated effluents are discharged from the plant to surface waters at the following discharge point:

- a. **Discharge Point 001**

Discharge to the Ventura River, a water of the United States, via a point located approximately 3,000 feet upstream of the confluence of the Ventura River with Canada Larga (approximate coordinates: Latitude 34.34250°, Longitude

119.29111°). From the discharge point of the treatment plant, the Ventura River flows about 5 miles through the Ventura River Valley to the Pacific Ocean.

Figure E-1 shows the location of Discharge Point 001.

The Ventura River is part of the Ventura River Watershed. The watershed covers a fan-shaped area of 235 square miles that generally flows in a southerly direction to an Estuary, located at the mouth of the Ventura River. At its mouth, the river traverses an alluvial delta and forms a lagoon at the ocean shore. A sand bar generally closes during this lagoon during low flow months, although during winter months, the bar may be breached by high river flows. The upper end of the lagoon is part of the Emma Wood State Beach-Ventura River Group Camp, while the lower end is part of the City of Ventura's Seaside Wilderness Park.

Groundwater basins composed of alluvial aquifers deposited along the surface water system, are highly interconnected with the surface water system and are quickly recharged or depleted, according to surface flow conditions.

The Ventura River watershed supports a diversity of wildlife and is one of the southernmost rivers where endangered Steelhead Trout historically ran in large numbers. Aquatic life, such as fish, invertebrates, and algae, as well as birds, amphibians, and mammals exist in the Ventura River Watershed.

In August 1997, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed the steelhead trout in Southern California as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The listing means that any project or action that may affect steelhead trout or their habitats will require consultation with NMFS to obtain an incidental take permit. In order to prepare for the listing and deal with possible regulatory requirements as a result of the listing, the Ojai Valley SD, the Casitas MWD, the City of Ventura, the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and seven other local public and private agencies collaborated and developed the Ventura River Steelhead Restoration and Recovery Plan in December 1997. The plan also contains large amount of background information on the watershed such as hydrology, biology, steelhead habitat conditions, and the operations and maintenance of water, wastewater, solid waste, transportation and flood control facilities of the sponsoring agencies. The same public agencies have joined together in a cooperative effort to develop a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for their activities in and adjacent to the Ventura River.

### C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows.

**Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	10	--	15	1.19	--	2.85
Suspended Solids	mg/L	10	--	15	1.37	--	7.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	<1.4	--	2.3
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	ND	--	ND

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	<0.1	--	<0.1
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1500	--	--	789	--	910
MBAS	mg/L	0.5	--	--	0.080	--	0.243
Chloride	mg/L	300	--	--	145	--	180
Sulfate	mg/L	500	--	--	209	--	310
Boron	mg/L	1.5	--	--	0.52	--	0.66
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	--	0.36	--	0.46
Nitrate-N (as N)	mg/L	--	--	--	3.43	--	6.7
Nitrite-N (as N)	mg/L	--	--	1	0.017	--	0.098
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	--	--	10	3.5	--	6.7
Total Ammonia	mg/L	1.9	--	4.6	0.13	--	1.5
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	2.6	--	--	0.59	--	2.58
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	7.6	--	--	4.7	--	11.5
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	--	0.37	--	1.0
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	--	0.62	--	4.6
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	0.13
Chromium III	µg/L	--	--	--	0.33	--	0.88
Chromium VI	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Copper	µg/L	--	--	--	2.83	--	4.0
Lead	µg/L	--	--	--	0.51	--	1.3
Mercury	µg/L	--	--	--	0.00049	--	0.0007
Nickel	µg/L	--	--	--	1.38	--	2.1
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	--	0.61	--	2.2
Silver	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	--	29	--	36
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	--	1.5	--	2.2
Asbestos	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	--	--	--	ID	--	0.000915
Acrolein	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bromoform	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Dibromochloro-methane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Chloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Chloroform	µg/L	--	--	--	0.14	--	0.43
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Methyl bromide	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Methyl chloride	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Toluene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-chlorophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2,4-dimethylphenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-nitrophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4-nitrophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-cresol)	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND



Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Phenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Acenaphthene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Anthracene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzidine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ID	--	1.1
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Chrysene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ID	--	1.1
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
2-6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Fluoranthene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Fluorene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Hexachloro-benzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Hexachloro-butadiene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Isophorone	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Naphthalene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
N-Nitrosodi-methylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
N-Nitrosodi-phenylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Phenanthrene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Pyrene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Aldrin	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Beta-BHC	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Gamma-BHC (aka Lindane)	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
delta-BHC	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Chlordane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Diazinon	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From Jan 2014 – To March 2018)		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Dieldrin	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Endrin	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Heptachlor	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1016	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1221	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1232	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1242	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1248	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1254	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
PCB 1260	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Toxaphene	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
MTBE	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Perchlorate	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Methoxychlor	µg/L	--	--	--	ND	--	ND
Alpha Radioactivity	pCi/mL	--	--	--	3.1	--	7.15
Beta Radioactivity	pCi/mL	--	--	--	8.5	--	19
Radium-228	pCi/mL	--	--	--	--	--	--
Strontium-90	pCi/mL	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tritium	pCi/mL	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uranium	pCi/mL	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### D. Compliance Summary

The following table lists the Facility's preliminary list of exceedances that occurred during period from January 2014 to August 2018.

**Table F-3. Preliminary List of Exceedances**

Date of Exceedance	Description of Exceedance
02/21/2018	Total Coliform 7-Day median limitation is 2.2 CFU/100 mL and reported value was 4.5 CFU/100 mL at EFF-001.

Date of Exceedance	Description of Exceedance
08/21/2017	Total Coliform 7-Day median limitation is 2.2 MPN/100 mL was exceeded on (4) days August 21-24, 2017 with a median of 4.5 MPN/100 mL.
08/02/2017	The interim limitation for Total Nitrogen monthly average limitation of 7.6 mg/L was exceeded with a 9.5 mg/L result.
07/08/2015	The interim limitation for Total Nitrogen monthly average limitation of 7.6 mg/L was exceeded with a 11.5 mg/L result.

#### **E. Planned Changes**

The Facility proposes to upgrade its nitrification/denitrification (NDN) process for improved nutrient removal to comply with the total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorous (TP) final effluent limitations. The commissioning of the upgraded facility is scheduled in September 2024 and will be completed by June 27, 2025.

### **III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

#### **A. Legal Authorities**

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

#### **B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

#### **C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans**

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) on June 4, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. On May 26, 2000, the USEPA approved the revised Basin Plan except for the implementation plan for potential MUN-designated water bodies. On August 22, 2000, the City of Los Angeles, City of Burbank, City of Simi Valley, and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County challenged USEPA's water quality standards action in the U.S. District Court. On December 18, 2011, the court issued an order remanding the matter to USEPA to take

further action on the 1994 Basin Plan consistent with the court's decision. On February 15, 2002, USEPA revised its decision and approved the 1994 Basin Plan in whole. In its February 15, 2002 letter, USEPA stated:

"EPA bases its approval on the court's finding that the Regional Board's identification of waters with an asterisk ("\*") in conjunction with the implementation language at page 2-4 of the 1994 Basin Plan, was intended "to only conditionally designate and not finally designate as MUN those water bodies identified by an (\*)" for the MUN use in Table 2-1 of the Basin Plan, without further action." Court Order at p. 4. Thus, the waters identified with an (\*) in Table 2-1 do not have MUN as a designated use until such time as the State undertakes additional study and modifies its Basin Plan. Because this conditional use designation has no legal effect, it does not constitute a new water quality standard subject to EPA review under section 303(c)(3) of the Clean Water Act ("CWA"). 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c)(3)."

USEPA's decision has no effect on the MUN designations of groundwater. Beneficial uses applicable to Ventura River are as follows:

**Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Receiving Waters**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Ventura River	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial service supply (IND); agricultural supply (AGR); groundwater recharge (GWR); freshwater replenishment (FRSH); contact and non-contact water recreation (REC-1 and REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); cold freshwater habitat (COLD); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and early development (SPWN); and wetland habitat (WET).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN*)<sup>1</sup>.</p>
001	Ventura River Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u> Navigation (NAV), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), REC-1, REC-2, WARM, estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), WILD, RARE, MIGR, SPWN, shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and WET.</p>

<sup>1</sup> As described above, the receiving water was designated as Potential MUN\* consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63 and Regional Water Board Resolution No. 89-003. However, when designating the receiving water as Potential MUN, the Regional Water Board only conditionally designated rather than finally designated the water body as Potential MUN as indicated by the "\*". The Basin Plan states that until the Board undertakes a detailed review of the criteria in State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, no new effluent limitations will be placed in Waste Discharge Requirements as a result of these designations.

Beneficial uses of the receiving ground waters are as follows:

**Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses – Ground Waters**

Discharge Point	Basin Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Lower Ventura Groundwater Basin	<p><u>Existing:</u> IND and AGR.</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> MUN and industrial process supply (PROC).</p>

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
4. **Domestic Water Quality.** In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels implemented by the Basin Plan that are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
5. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR section 131.21, 65 Federal Register 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
6. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for individual pollutants. The TBELs consist of restrictions on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, pH, and percent removal of BOD and TSS. Restrictions on BOD, TSS, oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH are discussed in section IV.B.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant